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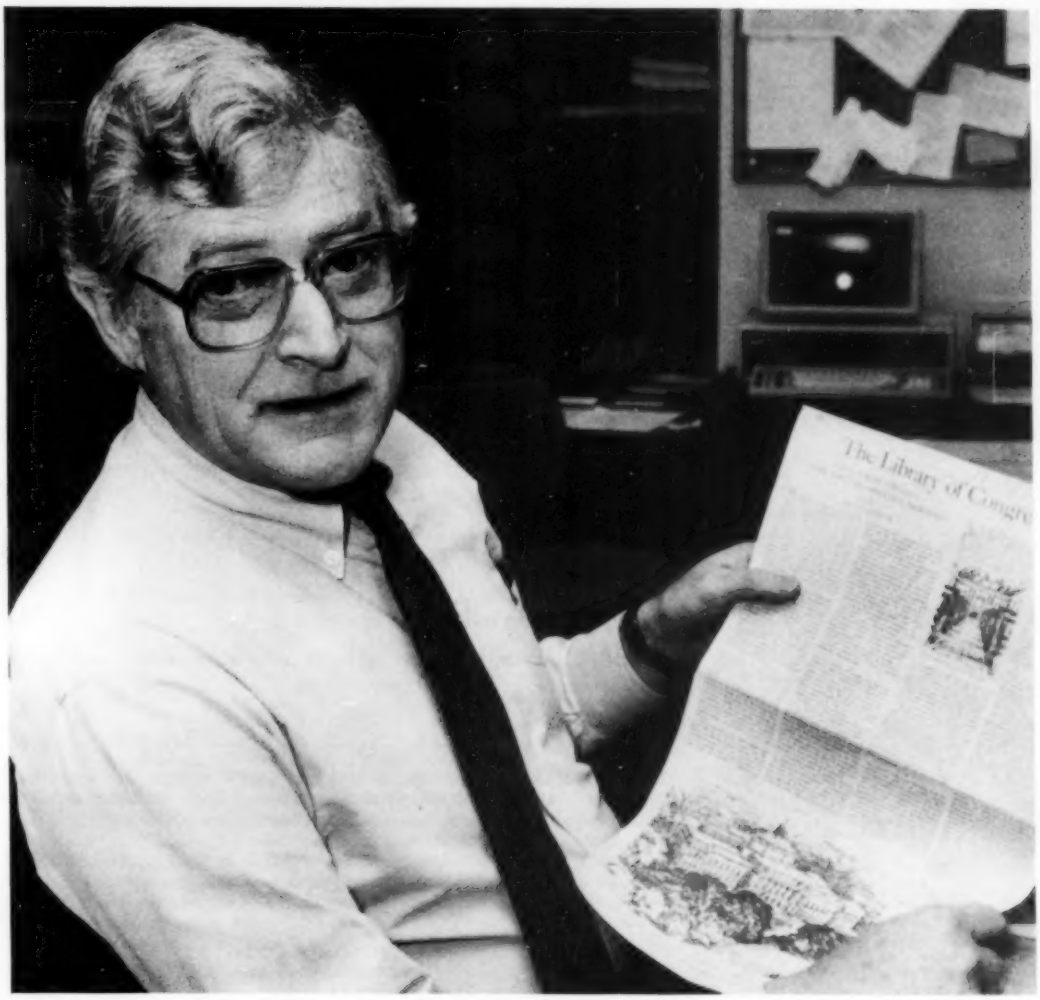

LC's History in the Headlines

Library of Congress

INFORMATION BULLETIN

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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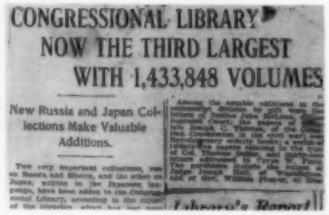
CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY NOW THE THIRD LARGEST WITH 1,433,848 VOLUMES
New Russia and Japan Collections Make Valuable Additions.

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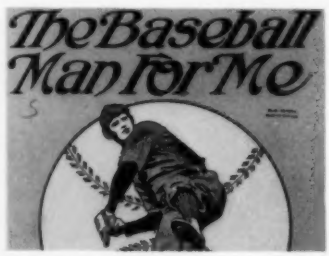

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PRINTED ON 100% RECYCLED PAPER
by the Library of Congress
Printing and Processing Section

On the Cover: LC archivist John D. Knowlton with his stock in trade: a newspaper clipping celebrating the Library's 129th birthday. On April 24 the Library will be 191 years old. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Cover Stories:

☐ The history of the Library as told through headlines from clippings in the Manuscript Division. 120

☐ Jefferson's legacy: a brief look at the institution founded in 1800. 124

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Madison Building Gets Clean Bill of Health: The final report of an air quality study says workers cannot pin their ills on the building's air. 115

Passing the Test: *Civilization*, a proposed magazine of the Library, performed well in a direct-mail subscriber solicitation. 116

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* is issued biweekly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States.

Comparable institutions and organizations in other countries may arrange to receive the *Bulletin* on an exchange basis by applying in writing to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division. All other correspondence should be addressed to the LC *Information Bulletin*, Public Affairs Office, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN J. WAYNE, Editorial Assistant
ANN M. JEFFERSON, PEGGY F. PIXLEY, SHERYLE O. SHEARS, Composing

CRS Cosponsors Historic Meeting

Seven East Bloc Parliaments to Convene

The first meeting of the elected parliaments of seven East and Central European countries that were formerly part of the Communist bloc was held in Budapest at the Hungarian Parliament.

The March 22 conference was cosponsored by the Hungarian Parliament, the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity, and the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

Simultaneous translation was provided in Hungarian, English, German, French and Russian.

Participating in the conference were the leadership of the parliament and the Economic Committees of Hungary, Poland, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union; the leadership of the German Bundestag and the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The U.S. delegation from the CSCE was led by its cochairman, Sen. Dennis DeConcini, an Arizona Democrat, who addressed a seminar on "The Helsinki Process and the Role of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Economies in Transition." Other members of Congress and William Fritts, special assistant to the secretary of commerce for CSCE affairs, also were part of the delegation.

The mission of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe is to guide and support East and Central European integration. Established in 1975 to bridge East and West, it is a forum in which the countries of East and Central Europe along with those of Western Europe, the United States and Canada can participate as equal members.

In addition, CSCE has established a link between political and economic reform. This concept was strongly reinforced at the April 1990 CSCE Bonn Conference on Economic Cooperation in Europe, which established norms for encouraging trade, investment and economic cooperation among the member countries.

The purpose of the seminar was to explore the parliament's role and responsibility in economic development by examining both the substantive economic issues facing the European transforming countries and the parliamentary processes that might be used to establish economic programs based on broad consensus. The development of implementing legislation was also discussed.

The seminar brought together parliamentarians from East and West with leading experts in business, economics and governance, especially officials from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; the central banks; and potential international investors.

The three-day seminar focused on critical decisions the parliaments must make. Some of the topics and speakers were:

☐ "Democratization and Market Economies" by Helmut Becker, vice president of the Bundestag;

☐ "Effective Integration into the World Economy" by Robert S. McNamara, former president of the World Bank;

☐ "Privatization" by Charles McC. Mathias, former U.S. senator; and

☐ "Monetary Stabilization and Fiscal Policy" by Paul Volcker, chairman, James D. Wolfensohn Inc., and former chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank.

(Additional details will appear in a future issue.)

Madison Building Gets Clean Bill Of Health

There is no relationship between health symptoms and measured environmental contaminants in the Library of Congress James Madison Building.

So said the final report of a study of the building's air quality and work environment conducted by the National Institute of Occupational

(Cont. on p. 116)

A report says the Madison Building's air is OK, but some staffers claim otherwise.

LC Magazine Passes Its First Test

Direct mail solicitations used in *Civilization* test

Civilization, the magazine of the Library of Congress, has crossed its first hurdle—a successful marketing test. But it still has a long way to go.

So said Peter Braestrup, LC's senior editor and director of communications, March 20.

"We now know there is a sizable potential audience out there—an audience of literate, educated people who have responded to the idea of a Library of Congress magazine in unexpectedly large numbers," he said. "This response was particularly encouraging, since the market test was launched during the worst possible circumstances—a recession and a war." *(Cont. on p. 117)*

Air Quality *(Cont. from p. 115)*

Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Environmental Protection Agency. This study was done in cooperation with investigators from the John B. Pierce Foundation at Yale University. Westat Inc., a health statistics consulting firm, was brought into the study to conduct a questionnaire survey, assist with preliminary data analysis and coordinate the organizations involved with the research.

According to the report, "Although there have been a number of studies in the literature which do document a positive association between symptoms and these substances, the levels of contaminants measured in those studies were, by and large, much higher and more variable than those observed at the Madison Building."

The results are from a lengthy questionnaire that was distributed to all employees of the Madison Building in February 1989; the questionnaire asked about the occurrence of a variety of health symptoms and their relationship to time spent at work. Based on the answers to the questionnaire, about 100 sites were chosen within the building for environmental monitoring during the week of Feb. 27-March 3, 1989. The National Institute of Science and Technology conducted the air quality test, under contract to the Department of Energy.

Air in the building was measured for the presence of contaminants, including volatile organic compounds, respirable particulates and bioaerosols. According to the report, "particulate levels were . . . found to be generally low, with little variability across the building. The particulate levels did not exceed recommended guidelines and standards."

But the survey did find a relationship between symptoms reported and stress. The stress was the result of ergonomic discomfort, job conflicts and nonwork-related problems.

The final report goes on to make recommendations for improvements in three areas:

—Building Maintenance and Ventilation: The report recommends that changes be made to alleviate the number of complaints regarding maldistribution of air, odors and thermal comfort factors.

—Job Stress: NIOSH suggests that goal-setting and increasing employee participation might reduce stress-related complaints, but notes that "only limited research exists upon which to base recommendations for reducing role conflict in organizations."

—Ergonomic Stress: NIOSH said the Library should:

☐ evaluate ergonomic adequacy of office seating and other workstation equipment;

☐ provide training to address ergonomic principles and health problems related to VDT use;

☐ establish a joint labor-management committee for addressing ergonomic problems;

☐ bolster injury/illness reporting and medical referral mechanisms to encourage reporting of symptoms.

Training in ergonomic-stress alleviation has been given on an ad hoc basis at the Library, in such areas as the Copyright Office and the Cataloging Directorate of Collections Services, where the concentration of VDT use in the Library is highest.

As of press time, the Library had not decided how it would respond to the recommendations, but Stephen Bush, chief of Safety Services, said, "The report is not going to sit on the shelf, given the level of interest on the part of management and the labor organizations. I expect there will be a cooperative effort" to address the problems cited in the final report. —*Guy Lamolinara*

Library Magazine *(Cont. from p. 116)*

The market test was run for *Civilization* by Anne S. Keating, former circulation manager of *Smithsonian* magazine, who helped launch that successful publication in 1970 as well as *The Wilson Quarterly* and *Air & Space Magazine*.

Under Ms. Keating's direction, some 216,000 direct mail "packages," covering a variety of subscription prices ($18 to $24) were sent Dec. 31 to people on 29 mailing lists. Potential subscribers were asked to sign up for the magazine but to send no money. The projected gross response is calculated by Keating at more than 6 percent—compared to a normal response in such tests of 3 to 4 percent.

Civilization is, in essence, a project agreed to last year by the Library but operated, under certain restrictions, by a private company, LOC Corp. of New York, formed by Mark Edmiston, former president of Newsweek and ex-chairman of TVSM Inc., and Charles A. Rodin, a veteran magazine consultant (Time Inc., *Smithsonian*, among others). Mr. Braestrup is Librarian of Congress Billington's working representative in the partnership with LOC Corp.

The magazine will be a monthly illustrated publication, aimed at the "upper-middle-brow reader," with a long-range circulation goal of 1 million. Like those who get *Smithsonian* and *National Geographic*, subscribers will receive the magazine as "members" of the sponsoring institution.

The publication is designed to:

☐ make the public aware of the Library's vast and unique collections by drawing upon them in articles, essays, reviews and illustrations often linked to current trends and events;

☐ create a constituency for the Library and libraries in general.

Among the features planned for the magazine are reviews or digests of the most interesting magazine articles, books and manuscripts coming into the Library each month; reproductions of new graphics, maps, photographs, architectural drawings; and a monthly calendar of forthcoming public events not only at LC but at other libraries across America.

"As far as we can tell," said Mr. Braestrup, "this will be the first national monthly magazine produced under a library's auspices for nonlibrarians. If successful, it should give the entire library community a new visibility and importance. It should also greatly reinforce LC's current outreach efforts in cable TV [the Global Library Project series], in book publishing, in exhibits and in lectures and scholarly enterprise. It should attract donors of materials sought by chiefs of LC collections and of funds sought by the Development Office for LC projects. And, above all, it would link LC to a broader public outside Washington."

"As far as we can tell, this will be the first national monthly magazine produced under a library's auspices for nonlibrarians. If successful, it should give the entire library community a new visibility and importance. It should also greatly reinforce LC's current outreach efforts in cable TV, in book publishing, in exhibits and in lectures and scholarly enterprise."

The publishers will run the magazine as a commercial venture, i.e., to make a profit on their investment. Editorial offices will be in Washington; business offices in New York.

The Librarian of Congress, or his designee, will have one seat on LOC Corp.'s board of directors and one seat on the editorial board. The Librarian, or his designee, will have veto power over the magazine's editorial contents, over promotion and advertising matter, and over all proposed investors in the venture. The Library will cooperate with the publishers in making full use of the Library's collections.

The Library will receive from LOC Corp. as a yearly gift $1 per paid subscription as well as two free pages in each issue and free use of the *Civilization* subscriber list.

There are more hurdles to overcome before the magazine takes form. Armed with the results of the successful marketing test, LOC Corp. must attract investors to provide the sizable start-up funds (upwards of $8 million to $14 million) required for a launch. The Library must approve both the investors and the final business plan for the magazine. Only then—possibly this summer—can hiring and planning by LOC Corp. for the magazine's launch begin.

Mr. Braestrup said that once startup begins, an LC task force will work out final arrangements for the Library's cooperation with the *Civilization* staff. Already, he added, some of the key people have provided crucial advice and guidance, including Steve Ostrow, head of Prints and Photographs; Marita Stamey of Photoduplication; Victoria Hill, head of the Main Reading Room Section; Dana Pratt, director of publishing; Nancy Bush, head of Public Affairs; Norma Baker of the Development Office; John Cole, acting associate librarian for Cultural Affairs; and John Kominski, LC general counsel. Craig D'Ooge, Public Affairs media director, has served as LC's liaison with Ms. Keating during the market test; the LC mailroom staff did "an extremely professional job," Mr. Braestrup said.

Civilization, Mr. Braestrup observed, is being developed during the worst downturn in the magazine business in 20 years. However, *Smithsonian* (circulation 2.3 million) was launched during the 1970 downturn; Henry Luce launched *Life* and *Fortune* during the Great Depression. The *Civilization* market test results, Mr. Braestrup noted, were unusually positive. "So far, so good," he said.

Embargo on Importation of Kuwaiti Materials Lifted

On Aug. 9, a week after the invasion of Kuwait by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's forces, President Bush signed an executive order that imposed an embargo on transactions with and travel to Iraq and Kuwait. That prohibition, in relation to Kuwait only, was lifted March 8 by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control.

On Aug. 17, John Kominski, LC's general counsel, requested a waiver of the embargo insofar as it forbade the import and export of publications (LC *Information Bulletin*, Nov. 5, 1990).

In terms of Kuwait, the request is moot, but it is "still under consideration" in regard to Iraq, according to Jeff Braunger of the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

The Library was granted waivers in the past for embargoes against Cuba, North Vietnam and Iran in 1980 during the hostage crisis. But, according to Mr. Braunger, the Persian Gulf circumstances are different.

"The U.N. resolution [prohibiting trade with Iraq] didn't include an exemption" for printed materials, he said. "So for the world to conform to one concept" of a trade embargo against Iraq, no exceptions could be made. Only a "special exemption" would allow the Library to get Iraqi materials, Mr. Braunger added. "And that's not just as simple as doing it. There are many policy considerations. The State Department would have to be involved" in such a decision.

But why did it take so long for the embargo against Kuwait to be lifted? "Because as far as we were concerned, Kuwait was part of Iraq [due to Saddam's annexation of the Gulf kingdom]. So there was no difference" between the two nations, Mr. Braunger said.

But the embargo's cancellation does not mean the Library will see an immediate boost in the number of materials from Kuwait. "The situation there is quite unsettled," said George Atiyeh, head of the Near East Section. The Library has been able to get Kuwaiti newspapers through LC's office in Cairo, but Dr. Atiyeh said he "doubts whether other materials will be coming soon."

—Guy Lamolinara

A Vietnam Postscript

Former Estonian Staffer's Bibliography Is Useful Today

A sad reminder of the cost of war appeared in the pages of the LC *Information Bulletin* of 1967. This was the account of the death of Army Pvt. Jack Kuri in Vietnam. A bibliography his mother produced in 1958, which the Library published, is still used by scholars. Its contents are especially helpful to researchers interested in the history of the Baltic republics.

Kuri's early obituary was necessarily brief. But now one can also include facts on his life and family and information of the part his death played in events after 1967. This story emerged from a number of sources.

Even before his death, Jack Kuri and his family had already known more than their share of hardship. Born in Estonia in 1942, during World War II and the Russian occupation, Jack (originally *Jaak*), still very young, lost his father, an Estonian military officer exiled to a Soviet gulag.

In 1949, Salme Kuri, Jack's mother, quit the Estonian homeland and brought her son to the United States, eventually finding employment at the Library of Congress as a member of the East European Accessions Index Project. With a law degree from the west German university of Freiburg im Breisgau, Salme Kuri began studies for another degree, in library science at Catholic University in Washington through night-school study. Jack at this time attended Hargrave Military Academy in Virginia. Both mother and son successfully completed their studies.

Salme Kuri's Catholic University thesis, a selected bibliography on Estonia and its people, was primarily for use as an aid to the nonspecialist in finding works on Estonia in major European languages (as well as those in Estonian, Swedish, Finnish and Hungarian, when no other dependable works in a given field were available). The usefulness of her bibliography was discovered by U.S. Rep. James T. Patterson when he did research for "factual and up-to-date information about the various satellite and Baltic states." In his remarks to the House on Feb. 7, 1956, the Connecticut Republican praised Salme Kuri's dissertation as "indeed a masterpiece and without doubt the most outstanding product of extensive research on the Baltic area. . . . It is my understanding that the Library of Congress now contemplates publishing this outstanding work of Dr. Kuri and, if so, it will certainly be a useful and noteworthy contribution to the legislative branch of our government. If published, I wholeheartedly recommend this bibliography to any of my distinguished colleagues who are desirous

of obtaining a shortcut to information on all aspects of Estonia."

Rep. Patterson concluded his remarks, observing "that the United States is fortunate to have among its citizenry so many of the good, progressive and industrious peoples from East Europe and elsewhere."

Indeed, there is mention of this bibliography in the 1956 *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress*, with Dr. Kuri redesignated a special consultant for the project. Its publication listed almost 500 works on virtually every facet of Estonian life; the bibliography is still in reference use today in the European Division.

Later, Dr. Kuri transferred to the U.S. Census Bureau, where she was an assistant librarian. Beginning also in these years, she taught evening classes in cataloging and classification at the Agriculture Department Graduate School.

In 1962 her son, Jack, came to work at the Library as a filing assistant in the Catalog Maintenance and Catalog Publication Division.

For those who knew him at the time, Jack Kuri embodied the traits that would assure him success. So it was that Jack left LC in 1966 to begin studies in psychology at George Washington University, but his educational plans were cut short when he was drafted into the Army.

In basic training at Fort Bragg, N.C., and in advanced infantry training—his own choice of specialties—at Fort Jackson, S.C., Jack's talents were to stand him in good stead; he was also diligent, intelligent and adaptable to change. In a very short time, Jack became a qualified rifleman, grenadier and machine-gunner.

In February 1967, Jack was assigned to Vietnam, as a member of the "Wolfhounds" of the 27th Infantry Regiment (25th Infantry Division). Army training motivated Jack, fueled by the resentment he still felt at his father's Soviet internment and the many years of hardship this had brought his family. Infantry service provided him the opportunity for a sacred duty—as he saw it—to oppose the forces of such despotism and repression as much as possible and to emerge victorious from the struggle.

On April 29, 1967, serving as point man during a patrol, Pvt. Kuri was ambushed by enemy machine gun fire, dying instantly of wounds to his midsection. His body was returned for the burial at Arlington National Cemetery on May 8; he was not quite 25.

Jack Kuri's many friends and colleagues here were shocked and deeply affected by his death. For his mother, the strong bond forged during their years of hardship was never to be broken and became a source of comfort. Jack's father, released from Soviet captivity, was only able to rejoin his wife on an extremely limited and restrictive visa in the year following his son's death.

After such tragedy, and with their marriage already legally dissolved abroad, the couple no longer had any bond between them. Mr. Kuri returned to Estonia, where he died.

Salme Kuri returned to the Library, where she supervised a National Union Catalog unit and later married Dr. Boris Gorokhoff, one of her colleagues here. Following Gorokhoff's death, she retired to Florida, where she died in 1989.

Jack Kuri's name is among those inscribed at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington; he also is part of a Vietnam-era monument to seven Estonian-American war dead at Lakewood, N.J., an area with a large Estonian-American population.

—John J. Wayne

Salme Kuri's final goodbye to son, Jack; May 8, 1967, Arlington National Cemetery, where he was buried.

(Thanks to LC staffers Leonard Scott, Keith Bebo, Gloria Hsia, John Knowlton, David Kraus, Marjorie Oura, Uno Taemant, Lilian Yang and, in particular, to ex-staffers Elli Riismandel and Pavo Hantsoo, and to Judy Scott of the USDA Graduate School and Chris Beavers of the U.S. Census Bureau for their advice and assistance in establishing facts.)

Headlines Tell Story of LC's History

by John D. Knowlton

Mr. Jefferson's Offer to Congress of His Library
—*The Courier*, London, Dec. 8, 1814

This headline introduces the collection of clippings from newspers and other printed materials in the Archives of the Library in the Manuscript Division. The material spans not quite the entire history of the Library; the largest number of clippings are from 1900 to 1950. But in these 4,000-plus yellowed fragments is chronicled a certain measure of the Library's active involvement in American culture.

Apart from providing a steady supply of information via commentary on functions, vital notes on staff and notable corporate achievements and milestones, these clippings, sometimes astringent, sometimes voluble, act like a connect-the-dots portrait of the Library's history. It is not necessary to take time to read the articles they accompany, since the headlines themselves tell a story that piques the imagination and an interest in the decades of happenings, the growth of the collections and the image of a central, national Library being formed.

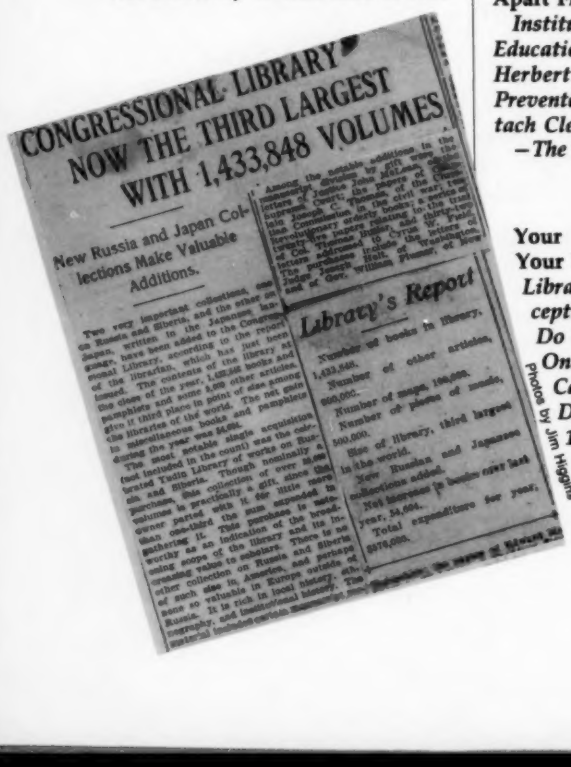
For instance, the headlines, which appeared in some of the major newspapers of the time, offer a taste of the Library in the early 1900s:

Congressional Library Now the Third-Largest With 1,433,848 Volumes
New Russia and Japan Collections Make Valuable Additions
—*The Times*, Washington, Dec. 5, 1905

Uncle Sam's "Brain Bureau." An Important Function of the Library of Congress
—*The Sun*, New York, June 18, 1910

Library of Congress: Places Held Apart From Politics
Institution Is Administered on an Educational and Efficiency Plan by Herbert Putnam, Whose Stand Prevented Previous Attempt to Attach Clerkships
—*The Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, Dec. 26, 1913

Your Uncle Sam Will Catalog Your Library
Library of Congress, with Its Exceptional Facilities, Is Able to Do It Better and Cheaper.
One Card Or a Complete Set Can Be Bought Now.
During the Fiscal Year 1913–1914 the Government's Revenue from It Was About $55,000
—*The World*, July 26, 1914


CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY NOW THE THIRD LARGEST WITH 1,433,848 VOLUMES

New Russia and Japan Collections Make Valuable Additions.

Librarian's Report

Photos by Jim Higgins

Library of Congress 2nd Biggest In World
Dr. Putnam, Formerly of Boston, Ends 30 Years as Librarian
—*The Boston Globe*, June 2, 1929

Congress Library Largest In World
Mr. Putnam Reports Even Increase in Demands
—*The New York Sun*, Dec. 12, 1932

Uncle Sam's Great University
Library of Congress Enters a New Stage of Usefulness Through Cooperation With Research Foundations
—*Evening Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1936

But Uncle Sam's "Great University" had its controversies. Its "faculty," while devoting hundreds of thousands of hours expanding its stature, did not create this growth without concerns.

Three headlines and their subheads telescope particular problems:

Foreigners Take Library Jobs
They Supplant Native American in the Congressional Library
Spoilsmen Are Growling
Payroll Suggests Passenger List of an Immigrant Steamer
European Catalogers Appear Better Trained
—*New York Herald*, Aug. 21, 1904

Idle Former U.S. Employee On Protest Hunger Strike
Dr. F.F. Wolters, Erstwhile Congress Library Worker, Has Gone 19 Days Without Food to Call Attention to Plight of Jobless
—*Washington Post*, March 18, 1932

Library Workers Find Living Cost Exceeds Salaries

Assistant College Graduate, Spends $47 More Than Her Pay for Year

Convention Will Hear Investigators' Report

2,000 Delegates Are Expected to Attend Sessions of National Body This Week

—*The Evening Star*, Washington, May 13, 1929

Of course the American Library Association was meeting in town and Dr. Wolters held out for 33 days before he took work with other like-minded people on a vegetarian farm in Maryland. The press came to appreciate "foreigners" when it noted in the Dec. 31, 1943, *New York Times:*

Exiled Scholars Aid Library of Congress

Answer Questions From War Agencies and Others

Scholars generally saw the Library for what it was and heartily mined it **(Prospector Digs "Gold Nuggets" Out of Library of Congress, *The Christian Science Monitor*, May 10, 1933)** for secrets **(Secret Papers, Hidden Here, Lessen Guilt of Germany for War, *The Washington Herald*, June 10, 1931)**; and for discoveries **(Columbus Documents Here Tell Discovery Story, *The Sunday Star*, Washington, Oct. 6, 1929)**; and some simply thronged through the doors:

Congress Library Thronged During D.A.R. Convention by Genealogical Searchers

—*The Washington Star*, April 16, 1929

Preachers Throng Congress Library

Leading Clergymen May Be Found There Preparing Their Sermons

—*The Washington Post*, May 23, 1931

A certain element could not live with the largesse under the golden dome:

Rare Law Books Taken

Clever Thief Raids Shelves of New Library

Outwitted Would-Be Captors

Two Books Carried Off by a Reader Thursday Night

Day Force Warned, but Fail to Prevent Second Theft on Friday

Thief Escaped Through Passages Used by Employees

Supposed to Be in Philadelphia Where Detectives Have Been Sent

—*The Washington Post*, March 25, 1900

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES INDEXING FOR LIBRARIES.

INDEXERS at WORK ..

Kept Up-to-Date.

When a volume is received by the Library of Congress, either by purchase or gift, or through copyright, it is catalogued in the latest and approved manner. If a book catalogued in the latest and approved manner. If a book catalogued is popular, desirable or liable to be found in other libraries or liable cited by them, from 100 to 1,000 extra cards are printed for it, and the cards are kept in stock.

What are called "depository sets" (which contain the least labor) it is two cents, and for each additional card four cents. The Brookhaven which are first struck off a year or $2.50 a month. The cost for a these sheets is classified by subject, so that it is possible to order any one class at a cent a sheet.

The number of different titles in the collection is approximately 600,000. During 1917 6,000 new titles were added. The stock of cards now

Cut and Carry Away

Vandals in Congressional Library Cause Annoyance

Other Causes of Complaint

Many People Do Not Seem To Appreciate the High Privilege Afforded Them

Men Mutilate Newspapers

Women Steal Fashion Pages

Children Invariably Are Well Behaved

—*The Washington Post*, Feb. 28, 1904

Not all the assaults were bibliographic, for as the Library supplied meeting rooms early on: **(Library of Congress, Where the Russian and Japanese Peace Envoys Will Meet, *The Baltimore American*, June 20, 1905; Magnificent Quarters For Peace Conference, *The Louisville Courier*, June 22, 1905)**; the Library also wined **(Reception at Library of Congress Brilliant and Historic Event, Prince of Wales Is Feted Continuously, *The Washington Times*, Nov. 13, 1919)**; and the Library dined **(A Unique Luncheon Club in Library of Congress, Brought Together by Herbert Putnam, Librarian. *It Has Many Famous Members in Far Places, The New York Times*, May 18, 1930).**

The Library also served as a bulwark **(England Stores Magna Charta in U.S. Library, *Texas Monitor*, McAllen, Nov. 28, 1939)**; while outside the Library the world was knocking to get in **(Alleged Rum Runners Taken in Speed Chase, Car Going 70 Miles an Hour Hits Wall at Congressional Library, and Is Wrecked, *The Washington Post*, March 11, 1928).**

But lest the reader worry, the headlines make it plain that the Library's officers were firmly in control, and the press mirrored this time and again. The headlines did intrigue the reader on occasion, when they broadcast:

Dr. Putnam To Peep Into Future

—*The Gloucester (Mass.) Times*, June 19, 1913

Woman Rules Congress Library

—*The Sun*, Aug. 2, 1922

Not all the newsprint is sober-sided and probity-laden. The collections contain two brief pieces headlined:

(Cont. on p. 122)

ALLEGED RUM RUNNERS TAKEN IN SPEED CHASE
Car Going 70 Miles an Hour Hits Wall of Congressional Library, and Is Wrecked.
TWO MEN ARE ARRESTED

LC Headlines *(Cont. from p. 121)*

Fly Goes 900 Miles to Be Copyrighted

—The Meriden (Conn.) Journal
—July 15, 1905

Rabbitt Given Power To Pay Library Bills

—The Washington Times,
Dec. 16, 1914

The fly was never stamped in as it arose from an envelope from Chicago upon opening ". . . and flew away to make the acquaintance of Washington flies." The Rabbitt was none other than Wade H. Rabbitt, the Library's first disbursing officer.

The stories behind these beckoning headlines, as well as the others not represented here, are a part of the "frieze" of the Library available in the Archives. The collection of clippings is being organized and described for microfilming as a preservation step. The verses of the saga sung here return now to the initial motif:

Rep. Lewis Suggests Naming Library for Thomas Jefferson

Historic Institution's Present Name Is Held Inappropriate

Future Opportunities Seen

—The News, **Dec. 14, 1936**

Mr. Knowlton is a specialist in the Library of Congress history and archives

Archivist Prepares Guides To Collections On LC History

John Knowlton, specialist in Library of Congress history and archives in the Manuscript Division, has developed several draft guides to more than 1.3 million of the items of LC history held in the Archives.

The guides are to the Central File of Librarians Young through Evans; the Poetry Office and Literary Functions, 1934–1989; the Manuscript Division, 1897–1989; photographs; the Exchange and Gift Division, gifts and deposits, 1893–1961; and the Consultants and Fellows Program, 1917–1973.

"These finding aids open up a significant part of the Library's history, from the opening of the Thomas Jefferson Building forward," commented Mr. Knowlton.

The Central File is the main file of the Librarian of Congress and is maintained for the Librarian by Office Systems Services. The modern Central File was combined from several separate files under Librarian Herbert Putnam, and were further reorganized in the 1940s

(Cont. on p. 123)

RARE LAW BOOKS TAKEN
Clever Thief Raids Shelves of New Library.
OUTWITTED WOULD-BE CAPTORS
Two Books Carried Off by a Reader Thursday Night—Day Force Warned, but Fail to Prevent Second Theft on Friday—Thief Escaped Through Passages Used by Employes—Supposed to Be in Philadelphia, Where Detectives Have Been Sent.
Thefts Rare Law Books.
Knew Path of Escape.

Archive *(Cont. from p. 122)*
under Librarian Archibald MacLeish.

The several portions making up this file were transferred to the Manuscript Division from or via Office Systems Services, earlier called the Secretary's Office and then the Central Services Division, beginning in 1944 with the file of Librarian John Russell Young. The Putnam-MacLeish portion, sometimes referred to as the "Putnam Archives," came in multiple transfers from 1983–1987, as did the MacLeish-Evans portion in 1986–1989. These transferred files total more than 410,000 items.

The records of the Poetry Office and those relating to various literary functions sponsored by or held at the Library have been transferred to the Archives from the Poetry Office, the Manuscript Division, the Assistant Librarian for Research Services and the Office Systems Services during the period 1970–1990. The Poetry Office continues to retire selected files to the Archives two years after the creation of the files. There are approximately 91,000 items, including printed materials assembled by subject as a general reference file, as well as correspondence, memoranda, notes, literary manuscripts and printed material separated after 1965 into five-year segments.

The Manuscript Division records are made up of 24 subseries ranging from general administrative files to such specifics as automation, binding, repair, lamination, restoration, the Foreign Copying Program, the Presidential Papers Program and surveys of medieval, alchemical and Indic manuscripts. The material is shelf listed by sub-series followed by an index to the names and subjects in the 24 subseries. There are just over 800,000 items in these records.

The Photographs file forms a record of daily activities of the Library from the early 1950s forward. The photographs portray events, staff, buildings, grounds, equipment, social and other ceremonial functions or scenes and persons of associational value to the Library. The majority of the photographs were transferred to the Archives from the Public Affairs Office beginning in fall 1988. Other photographs in the Archives have been added as they are located while processing files such as those of the Poetry Office. There are approximately 12,000 items in the collection that can be accessed by subject or event and by date.

The records of the gift and deposit files for 1893–1961 of the Exchange and Gift Division were transferred to the Archives in 1988 and 1989 as two subseries of files. Subseries I, 1893–1954, is on microfilm. This subseries is arranged alphabetically as a donor/depositor case file by fiscal year, which was June through July for that time period. Subseries II, 1897–1961, is original material not yet microfilmed. It is arranged as general correspondence and subject files by fiscal year. Subseries I and II consist of 124 reels of 35mm microfilm and approximately 33,000 items.

YOUR UNCLE SAM WILL CATALOGUE YOUR LIBRARY

Library of Congress, with Its Exceptional Facilities, Is Able to Do It Better and Cheaper.

ONE CARD OR A COMPLETE SET CAN BE BOUGHT NOW.

During the Fiscal Year 1913-1914 the Government's Revenue from It Was About $55,000.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Over two thousand libraries, institutions and individuals throughout the United States and abroad are buying their books catalogued for them by the Government.

Catalogues of books in the Library of Congress were first printed in book form about 1864 and cards of various sizes, 12,000 and cards of various sizes, 12,000 and thickness were used. The present simple card "standard size." In 1897 the Library of Congress, with the support and indorsement of the American Library Association, conceived the idea of printing its own cards, and at the same time printing enough cards for any library that might want them. In 1900 a branch of the Government Printing Office was installed in the

Congress Library Thronged During D Convention by Genealogical Sear

The Library of Congress this week is serving as unusual number of persons who are "looking up their ancestors." Although this activity continues through the year there always is an increase during the D. A. R. Convention, which brings to Washington so many who are especially interested in questions of genealogical reading from has been set aside for their purpose during the convention.

The library has approximately 20,000 volumes available to the searchers for family records. Many of these are kept in one alcove in histories, which are kept in another alcove in which both of the alcoves is given any one freedom in any research. Family records, however, are kept in another section to help the

The Consultant's Program began under Herbert Putnam in the 1920s and expanded over the years to include Fellows, Associate Fellows (from the Library staff), chairs and Honorary Consultants. Except for the Poetry Consultant, the continuation of the other categories declined in the 1970s.

All of the guides are available for use by Library staff on official business and other persons doing research on the Library of Congress through the Reading Room in the Manuscript Division. There are restrictions to access to some of the material.

Mr. Knowlton observed that "the Library's Archives have been a popular resource for the past decade. Now the researcher will find it much easier to approach the areas which these guides cover. There is discernible movement to appreciate the his tory of libraries now. The coming centennial of the Jefferson Building [1897] and the bicentennial of the Library itself [2000] will affect that trend."

—Jean E. Tucker

Jefferson's Legacy:
A Brief History of the Library

by John Y. Cole

The Library of Congress occupies a unique place in American civilization. Established as a legislative library in 1800, it grew into a national institution in the 19th century, and since World War II has become an international resource of unparalleled dimension.

In 1950, LC's sesquicentennial year, Librarian S.R. Ranganathan paid the Library and Congress an unusual tribute:

"The institution serving as the national library of the United States is perhaps more fortunate than its predecessors in other countries. It has the Congress as its godfather. . . . This stroke of good fortune has made it perhaps the most influential of all the national libraries of the world."

Forty-one years later, the Library built by Congress has achieved an even greater degree of prominence. Since 1950 the size of its collections and staff have tripled and its annual appropriation has soared from $9 million to $300 million. With collections totaling more than 97 million items in most formats, subjects and languages, a staff of 4,800 and services unmatched in scope by any other research library, the Library of Congress is one of the leading cultural institutions of the world.

Its diversity is startling. It is:

☐ a legislative library and the major research arm for Congress;

☐ the copyright agency of the United States;

☐ a public institution open without restriction to everyone over high school age;

☐ a government library that serves executive agencies and the judiciary;

☐ a national library for the blind and physically handicapped;

☐ the world's largest producer of bibliographic data; and

☐ an international institution that collects research materials from throughout the world in about 470 languages and operates seven overseas acquisitions offices. Its collections from China, Japan and the Soviet Union are the largest outside of these countries, and its Arabic collections are the largest outside of Egypt.

In order to perform these functions, the Library occupies three massive structures on Capitol Hill, near the U.S. Capitol. The Jefferson Building, opened in 1897, is a monument to recorded knowledge and American thought and culture at the turn of the century. The austere Adams Building, opened in 1938, functions primarily as a giant bookstack for more than 12 million of the Library's approximately 20 million books and pamphlets. The modern Madison Building, completed in 1980, with its 2.5 million square feet of space, is by far the largest structure.

The Library operates more than 20 reading rooms in these three buildings. More than 2 million researchers, scholars and tourists visit each year.

Since its creation, the Library has been part of the legislative branch of the federal government, and even though it is recognized as the de facto national library of the United States, it is not officially designated as a national library. Yet it performs most of the functions performed by most national libraries and has become a symbol of American democracy and faith in the power of learning.

How did a library established by the legislature for its own use become such an ambitious, multipurpose institution? Two reasons are clear: the expansion of the Library's functions derives from the expansion of its collections; and the

growth of the institution is tied to the growth and ambitions of the nation.

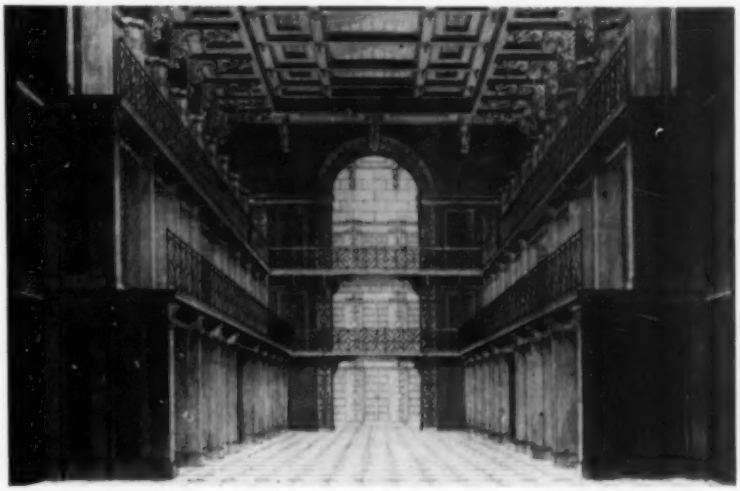
The development of the Library cannot be separated from the history of the nation it serves. Nor can it be separated from the aspirations and achievements of three individuals who shaped the institution and its functions: Thomas Jefferson, Ainsworth Rand Spofford and Herbert Putnam.

LC was established as Congress prepared to move from Philadelphia to the new capital city of Washington. On April 24, 1800, President John Adams approved legislation that appropriated $5,000 to purchase "such books as may be necessary for the use of Congress." The first books, ordered from London, arrived in 1801 and were stored in the U.S. Capitol, the Library's first home.

On Jan. 26, 1802, President Jefferson approved the first law defining the role and functions of the new institution. This measure created the post of Librarian of Congress and gave Congress, through a Joint Committee on the Library, the authority to establish LC's rules and regulations. From the beginning, however, the institution was more than a legislative library, for the 1802 law made the appointment of the Librarian a presidential responsibility. It also permitted the president and vice president to borrow books, a privilege that, in the next three decades, was extended to the judiciary and most government agencies.

Bibliophile and book collector extraordinaire, Jefferson took a keen interest in the Library and its collection while he was president from 1801 to 1809. Throughout his presidency, he personally recommended books for the Library, and he appointed the first two Librarians of Congress.

In 1814 the British army invaded Washington and burned the Capitol, including the 3,000-volume Library of Congress. By then retired to Monticello, Jefferson offered to sell his personal library to Congress to "recommence" its library. The purchase was approved in 1815, doubling the size of the Library and, more significantly, expanding it beyond the scope of a legislative library devoted primarily to legal, economic and historical works.



Drawing by Architect of the Capitol Thomas U. Walter, of the "Iron Room," in the U.S. Capitol. The room was built after the 1851 fire.

Jefferson's library reflected his wide-ranging interests in subjects such as architecture, science, geography and literature. It included books in French, German, Latin, Greek and one three-volume statistical work in Russian. Jefferson believed that a democratic legislature needed information on all subjects and in many languages to do its job.

Anticipating the argument that his collection might be too comprehensive for use by a legislative body, he argued that there was "no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer."

The acquisition by Congress of Jefferson's library forever broadened LC's scope and provided the base for the expansion of the institution's functions. The Jeffersonian concept of universality is of fundamental importance as both the philosophy and the rationale behind the comprehensive collecting policies of today's Library.

A Congress member who favored the purchase of Jefferson's library argued that it would make "a most admirable substratum for a national library," expressing a growing cultural nationalism in the United States. Many Americans, aware of the cultural dependence of the United States on Europe, were anxious that their country establish its own traditions and institutions.

For example, an editorial in the July 15, 1815, *National Intelligencer*, a Washington daily, pointed out: "In all civilized nations of Europe there are national libraries. . . . In a country of such general intelligence as this, the Congressional or National Library of the United States [should] become the great repository of the literature of the world."

Its law department was strengthened in 1832, but the Library suffered during the next decades. The growing rivalry between North and South hindered the strengthening of any government institution. Furthermore, in late 1851 the most serious

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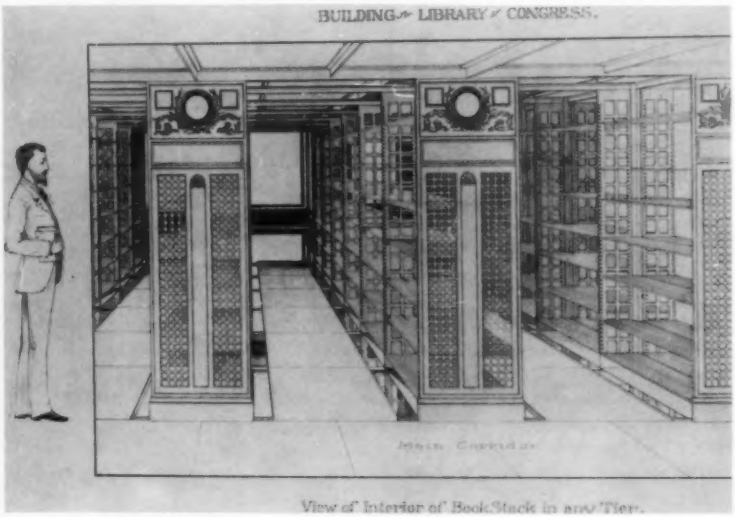
LC History *(Cont. from p. 125)*
fire in the Library's history destroyed about two-thirds of its 55,000 volumes, including two-thirds of Jefferson's library.

Congress responded quickly and generously: in 1852 a total of $168,700 was appropriated to restore the Library's rooms in the Capitol and to replace the lost books. But the books were to be replaced only, with no particular intention of supplementing or expanding the collection. This policy reflected the conservative philosophy of Sen. James A. Pearce of Maryland, chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, who favored keeping a strict limit on the LC's activities.

Smithsonian Institution was founded, both the Smithsonian and the Library were designated repositories for U.S. copyright deposits. On Feb. 5, 1859, with the consent of Library officials, this law was repealed.

Two years later, a new president replaced Librarian John Meehan. President Lincoln's choice was John G. Stephenson, an Indiana physician who served until the end of 1864. As the Civil War came to a close, the Library had a staff of seven and a mediocre collection of only 80,000 volumes; nonetheless its "national character" was indisputable.

The person responsible for transforming the Library into an institution of national significance was



Bernard R. Green designed the bookstacks in the Jefferson Building. This drawing, signed by Green, may have been produced by one of his draftsmen.

In fact, a few years later, the Library lost two of its most important governmental functions. On Jan. 28, 1857, a joint resolution transferred responsibility for the distribution of public documents to the Bureau of the Interior, and responsibility for the international exchange of books and documents on behalf of the U.S. government was shifted to the State Department. Back in 1846, when the

Ainsworth Rand Spofford, a former Cincinnati bookseller and journalist who served as Librarian from 1865 until 1897. Spofford accomplished this task by permanently linking the legislative and national functions of the Library, first in practice and then, through the 1897 LC reorganization, in law.

Spofford revived the idea of a national library and convinced first the Joint Committee on the Library and then Congress itself that the Library also was a national institution. Spofford recognized the importance of copyright deposit in developing a comprehensive collection of a nation's literature.

But he never envisioned the Library as the center of a network of American libraries, a focal point for providing other libraries with cataloging and bibliographic services. Instead, he viewed it, in the European model, as a unique, independent institution—a single, comprehensive collection of national literature to be used both by Congress and the American people. Congress needed such a collection because, as Spofford paraphrased Jefferson, "there is almost no work, within the vast range of literature and science, which may not at some time prove useful to the legislature of a great nation."

Immediately following the Civil War, society began a rapid transformation; one of the major changes was the expansion of the federal government. Spofford took full advantage of the favorable political and cultural climate, and the increasing national confidence, to promote the Library's expansion. He had always believed that LC was the national library and he used every conceivable argument to convince others.

In the first years of his administration Spofford obtained congressional approval of six laws or resolutions that ensured a national role for the Library:

☐ an appropriation providing for the expansion of the Library in the Capitol building, approved in early 1865;

☐ the copyright amendment of 1865, which once again brought copyright deposits into the Library's collections;

☐ the Smithsonian deposit of 1866, whereby the entire library of the Smithsonian Institution, a collection especially strong in scientific materials, was transferred to the Library;

☐ the 1867 purchase, for $100,000, of the private library of historian and archivist Peter Force, establishing the foundation of the Library's Americana and incunabula collections;

☐ the international exchange resolution of 1867, providing for the development of the Library's collection of foreign public documents; and

☐ the copyright act of 1870, which centralized all copyright registration and deposit activities at the Library. Finally, in his 1872 annual report, Spofford presented a plan for a separate Library of Congress building, initiating an endeavor that soon dominated his librarianship.

Spofford's most impressive collection-building feat, and certainly the one that had the most far-reaching significance, was the centralization of all U.S. copyright deposit and registration activities at the Library in 1870. The copyright law ensured the continuing development of the Americana collections, for it stipulated that two copies of every book, pamphlet, map, print and piece of music registered for copyright in the United States be deposited in the Library. This act also eventually forced the construction of a separate Library building, for by 1875 all shelf space was exhausted and the books, "from sheer force of necessity," were being "piled on the floor in all directions."

In the long struggle for a separate Library building, Spofford enlisted the support of many powerful public figures: Congress members, cultural leaders, journalists and even presidents. Moreover, their speeches and statements usually endorsed not only a separate building, which was not authorized until 1886, but also the concept of LC as a national library.

To Spofford also goes primary credit for establishing the Library's tradition of broad public service.

In 1896, just before the move into the new building, the Joint Library Committee held hearings about "the condition" of the Library and its possible reorganization. The testimony greatly influenced the reorganization, which was incorporated into the Legislative Appropriations Act approved Feb. 19, 1897, and became effective on July 1, 1897. In accordance with the recommendations of Spofford, Putnam, Melvil Dewey and the other officials who testified, all phases of the Library's activities were expanded. The staff size was increased from 42 to 108, and separate administrative units for copyright, law, cataloging, periodicals, maps, manuscripts, music and graphic arts were established.

During his 32 years in office, and with the consent of the Joint Library Committee, Spofford had assumed full responsibility for directing the Library's affairs. This authority formally passed to the office of Librarian of Congress in the 1897 reorganization, for the Librarian explicitly was assigned sole responsibility for making the "rules and regulations for the government" of the Library. The same reorganization act stipulated that the president's appointment of a Librarian thereafter was to be approved by the Senate.

President McKinley appointed a new Librarian to supervise the move from the Capitol and implement the new reorganization. He was John Russell Young, who held office from July 1, 1897, until his death on Jan. 17, 1899. A journalist and former diplomat, Young was a skilled administrator who worked hard to strengthen both the comprehensiveness of the collections and the scope of the services provided to Congress.

Young inaugurated what today is one of the Library's best known national activities, library service for the blind. In November of 1897 the Library began a program of daily readings for the blind in a special "pavilion for the blind," complete with its own library.

Laying of the cornerstone of the Jefferson Building, Aug. 28, 1890

Young's successor, Herbert Putnam, served from 1899 to 1939. The first experienced librarian to hold the post, Putnam was able to establish a working partnership between the Library and the American library movement. In fact, three years after Putnam had taken office, the Library was the leader among American libraries. This turn of events was in

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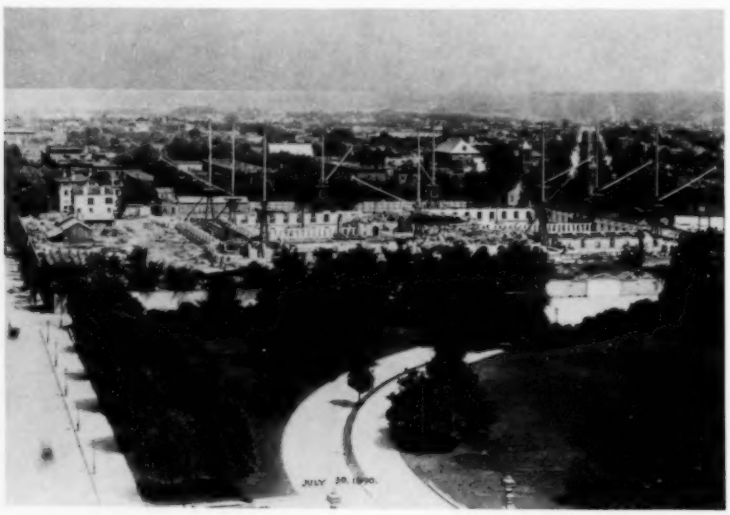
LC History *(Cont. from p. 127)*
accord with Putnam's view of the proper role of a national library, a view expressed at the 1896 hearings on the Library of Congress. Rather than serving primarily as a great national accumulation of books, a national library should, he felt, actively serve other libraries. Building upon the tradition created by Spofford, Putnam established a systematic program of widespread public service.

By the end of 1901, the first American library to reach 1 million volumes had become part of America's new intellectual activity, for it had started organizing its enormous collections of recorded knowledge for public service.



Jefferson Building construction site, as seen from Capitol dome

In 1901 the first volume of a completely new classification scheme, based on the Library's collections, was published; access to the Library was extended to "scientific investigators and duly qualified individuals" throughout the United States; an interlibrary loan service was inaugurated; the sale and distribution of Library of Congress printed catalog cards began; and the equivalent of a national union catalog was started.

Librarian Putnam's sharing of the Library's "bibliographic apparatus" helped shape and systematize American scholarship and librarianship and propelled the Library into a position of leadership among the world's research institutions. The Librarian was especially far-sighted in acquiring research materials about other countries and cultures.

A traditional function, legislative support, was strengthened in 1914 when a separate Legislative Reference Service was established. Putnam established new functions as well; the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act of 1925 was an important impetus, for it enabled the Library to accept gifts and bequests from private citizens. This new private funding, which supplemented the annual government appropriation, allowed the Library to hold chamber music concerts, establish a series of consultantships for scholars, purchase new material, and in general, as Putnam stated, in his 1925 annual report, to "do for American scholarship and cultivation what is not likely to be done by other agencies."

The Library as a democratic institution and repository of American cultural traditions was a concept that captured the imagination of Putnam's successor, writer and poet Archibald MacLeish. Appointed by Franklin Roosevelt in 1939, MacLeish served as Librarian until the end of 1944, when he became assistant secretary of state. An advocate of U.S. involvement in World War II, MacLeish urged all librarians to "become active and not passive agents of the democratic process."

MacLeish was responsible for a major administrative reorganization and for articulating the Jeffersonian rationale as it applied to foreign materials, asserting, in his 1940 annual report, that the Library should acquire the "written records of those societies and peoples whose experience is of most immediate concern to the people of the United States." Indeed, World War II's most important effect on the Library was to stimulate further development of its collections about other nations.

In this vein, political scientist Luther H. Evans, who served as Librarian from 1945 to 1953, felt that the major lesson of World War II was that "however large our collections may now be, they are pitifully and tragically small in comparison with the demands of the nation." He described the need for larger collections of research materials about foreign countries in practical, patriotic terms, noting that during the war, while weather data on the Himalayas from the Library's collections helped the Air Force, "the want of early issues of the *Voelkische Beobachter* prevented the first auguries of Nazism."

Through the leadership of Evans, the Library became committed to international library and cultural cooperation. The Library of Congress Mission in Europe, organized by Evans and his LC colleague Verner W. Clapp in 1945, acquired European publications for the Library and other American libraries. The

Library soon initiated automatic purchase agreements (blanket orders) with foreign dealers around the world and greatly expanded its agreements for the international exchange of official publications. It organized a reference library in San Francisco in 1945 to assist the participants in the meeting that established the United Nations. In 1947 a Library of Congress Mission to Japan, headed by Clapp, provided advice for the establishment of the National Diet Library.

Evans' successor was L. Quincy Mumford, who was director of Cleveland Public Library in 1954 when he was nominated by President Eisenhower. Eventually Mumford guided the Library through its greatest period of national and international expansion.

In the 1960s the Library benefited from increased federal funding for education, libraries and research. Most dramatic was the growth of the foreign acquisitions program, an expansion based on Evans' achievements a decade earlier.

In 1965 President Johnson approved the Higher Education Act of 1965. Title IIC of the new law had great significance for the Library and for academic and research libraries. It authorized the Office of Education to transfer funds to LC for the ambitious purposes of acquiring, insofar as possible, all current library materials of value to scholarship published throughout the world, and of providing cataloging information for these materials promptly after they had been received. This law came closer than any other legislation affecting the Library to making Jefferson's concept of comprehensiveness part of the Library's official mandate.

The new effort was christened the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC). The first NPAC office was opened in London in 1966. By 1971, the Library of Congress had 13 overseas offices.

The development of international bibliographical standards was now recognized as an important concern. The crucial development had taken place at the Library in the mid-1960s: the creation of the MARC (machine-readable cataloging) format for communicating bibliographic data in machine-readable form. This new capability for converting, maintaining and distributing bibliographic information soon became the standard format for sharing data about books and other research materials. The possibility of worldwide application was immediately recognized, and the MARC format structure became an official national standard in 1971 and an international standard in 1973.

The Mumford administration, a period of rapid growth, was also the last time there has been serious public debate about the dual legislative and national roles of the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress has played a leadership role in the American library community since 1901; however, its *first* responsibility, as part of the legislative branch of the American government, always has been to support the reference and research needs of the U.S. legislature.

In spite of the impressive list of "national library functions" it performs, the institution is not the official National Library of the United States or even necessarily the center of American library and information activities. It does not, for example, play the powerful national role that the British Library has assumed under the terms of the 1972 British Library Act.

Mumford retired in 1974. The American Library Association suggested the names of several professional librarians for the job, but President Ford nominated historian Daniel J. Boorstin, who had been director of the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of American History. Boorstin had wide support in Congress, but his nomination was opposed by the American Library Association for the same reason it had opposed MacLeish's in 1939: the nominee had no experience in administering a library.

Boorstin was confirmed without debate, however, and was sworn in on Nov. 12, 1975.

The move into the James Madison Memorial Building, which began in 1980 and was completed in 1982, relieved administrative as well as physical pressures and enabled Boorstin to focus on what he deemed most important: the strengthening

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The Adams Building, opened in 1938

LC History *(Cont. from p. 129)*
of the Library's ties with Congress and the development of new relationships among the Library and scholars, authors, publishers, cultural leaders and the business community.

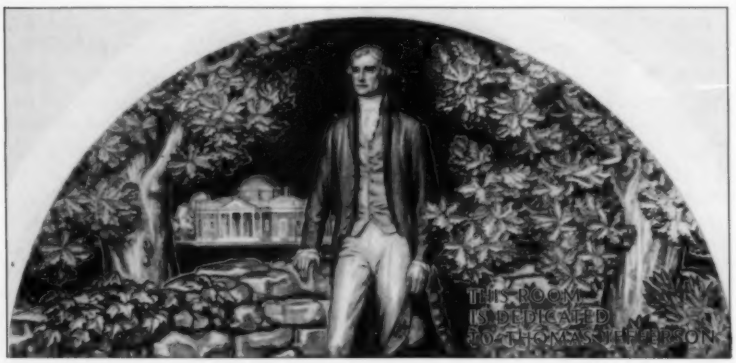
The Library grew during Boorstin's administration, with its annual appropriation increasing from $116 million to over $250 million.

Boorstin's style and accomplishments increased the visibility of the Library to the point where, in January 1987, a *New York Times* reporter, discussing Boorstin's retirement, called the post of Librarian of Congress "perhaps the leading intellectual public position in the nation."

data bases. Envisioning a new educational role for the Library, he strengthened its national cultural programming and initiated national prizes for literary and intellectual achievement.

A Development Office to raise private funds was established in 1988. The creation in 1990 of the James Madison National Council, a private sector support body consisting mostly of business executives and entrepreneurs, brought new support. Working closely with Congress, Dr. Billington obtained a 12 percent budget increase for the Library in fiscal 1991.

Dr. Billington's determination to extend the reach and influence of



A mural of Thomas Jefferson, in the building that bears his name

Boorstin's successor, historian James H. Billington, was nominated by President Reagan and took the oath of office as the 13th Librarian of Congress on Sept. 14, 1987. Dr. Billington immediately took personal charge of the Library, instituting his own one-year review through a Management and Planning Committee and subsequently initiating a major administrative reorganization.

Convinced that LC needed to share its resources throughout the nation more widely, he instituted several projects to use new technologies in extending direct access to the Library's collections and the Library is very much in the ambitious tradition of his predecessors. Alone among the world's great libraries, the Library of Congress still attempts to be a universal library, collecting printed materials in almost all languages and nonprint materials in almost all media.

As it approaches its bicentennial in the year 2000, it still is guided by Thomas Jefferson's belief that all subjects are important to the library of the American legislature—and therefore to the American people.

Dr. Cole is director of the Center for the Book and acting associate librarian for Cultural Affairs.

Library Acquires Gershwin Materials

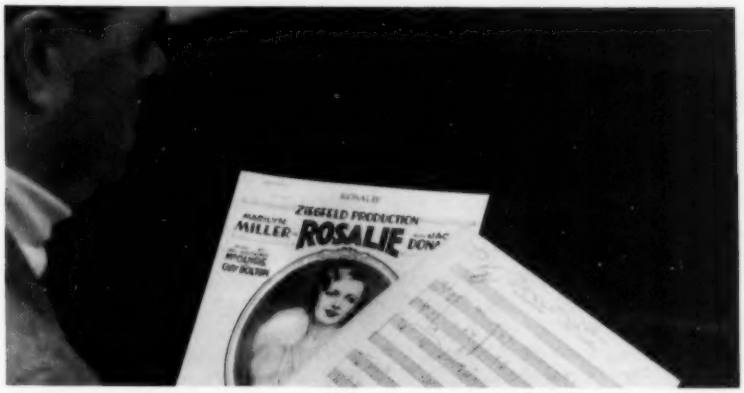
The Music Division of the Library has made three very significant additions to its collection of source materials for the study of the lives and work of George and Ira Gershwin.

Included are a collection of legal papers relating to many phases of the careers of the Gershwin brothers, as well as two important music manuscripts of George Gershwin.

The largest body of this material consists of approximately 275 legal documents, originally from the files of the New York law firm Wattenberg & Wattenberg. For many years, the Wattenbergs represented music publishing executive Max Dreyfus, first handling work at T.B. Harms & Co. and later at Chappell Inc., the Gershwins' publishers.

The documents span the period 1917–1949, with most dating from the 1920s and 1930s. They represent nearly every score written by the Gershwins for Broadway and Hollywood from 1919 until George Gershwin's death in 1937. They include contracts and letters of agreement, often in multiple versions, showing revisions made during the negotiation process as well as additional correspondence concerning the stage and film scores, concert appearances, recordings and other matters.

The collection was purchased by the Library from Anna Sosenko, a composer, impresario and producer for the theater as well as an eminent collector and dealer in manuscripts and fine art. Her interest in the music of George and Ira Gershwin dates back many years; in fact, she was present in 1930 for the premiere performance of the Gershwins' "Girl Crazy." She acquired most of this material in the late 1970s when the Wattenberg law firm closed; a few items were added from other sources.

The Music Division has also received an important four-page music

Raymond White, an acquisitions librarian in the Music Division, prepares to play a song from "Rosalie." *Photo by Reid Baker*

manuscript in George Gershwin's hand for a dance sequence from the 1928 hit show "Rosalie." The manuscript, and a signed contract for the original production of "Porgy and Bess," are gifts of singer and pianist Michael Feinstein.

Mr. Feinstein, who served as assistant and archivist to Ira Gershwin from 1977 until Mr. Gershwin's death in 1983, is a leading authority on the music of the Gershwins and their contemporaries.

"Rosalie," with music by George Gershwin and Sigmund Romberg and lyrics by Ira Gershwin and P.G. Wodehouse, was a lavishly designed spectacle, produced by Florenz Ziegfeld and featuring Marilyn Miller, the leading Broadway star of the 1920s. The show has been characterized by music theater historian Edward Jablonski as a "musical hodgepodge," and yet it was one of the Gershwins' most successful Broadway shows, running for 335 performances; only "Of Thee I Sing" ran longer.

The manuscript is labeled "Dance," in Gershwin's hand; it had been written originally for "Funny Face" (1927), but it was used in "Rosalie" as a vehicle for Miller and her partner, Jack Donahue. Although the Library holds manuscript and printed copies of most of the Gershwins' music for "Rosalie," this selection was not previously represented in the Gershwin Collection. It was published in 1974 as a work for piano solo with the title "Merry Andrew."

Completing the Library's trio of recent Gershwin acquisitions is a manuscript for "Rhapsody in Blue." The 18-page incomplete manuscript is in three hands: those of two copyists as well as George Gershwin himself. The opening section is scored for two pianos (the solo piano part plus the jazz band part reduced for a second piano); the remainder is condensed onto one set of staves. There are pencil notations in the latter portion of the manuscript in Gershwin's hand with indications for scoring. The manuscript covers about one-half of the complete composition.

The manuscript is said to have come from the estate of Ferde Grofe, the composer and orchestrator who scored the work for jazz band and piano for its first performance in 1924 and who later made the symphonic orchestra arrangement as well. The Library holds much original material for "Rhapsody in Blue," including the manuscripts in Grofe's hand for both versions of the work, Gershwin's autograph manuscript condensed score and several other manuscript and printed sources.

—Helen Dalrymple

Celebrating Ties Between United States And Switzerland

"The Sister Republics," an exhibit marking 700 years of Swiss independence and freedom and showing the historic ties between Switzerland and the United States, will open at the Library May 10.

The exhibit, made possible by a grant from CIBA-GEIGY, and in cooperation with the Swiss Embassy, will be on display in the Madison Building until Aug. 11.

The constitutional borrowings between the two republics and the political parallels in their pasts are little known to most Americans.

The exhibit of more than 100 manuscripts, broadsides, prints, paintings, photographs and memorabilia will give numerous examples of how, from the late 18th century onward, constitutional developments in one country served as a model for constitutional innovations in the other.

In the earliest days of America, as discontent against British rule built toward revolution, Swiss natives who had moved to North America saw a parallel between the actions of the British and the oppressive policies of Austria in Switzerland in the 13th century.

The political culture of Switzerland was used as a model by both the Federalists and the anti-Federalists during the debate over the U.S. Constitution in 1787 and 1788. Then, in 1848, the U.S. Constitution was the model for the first federal constitution in Swiss history. But first the Swiss fought a civil war in 1847 against what they regarded as forces of reaction. Fourteen years later in the United States, when the North fought against the South, both the Swiss and the Americans were struck by the similarity of their nations' political evolution. Swiss participation in the U.S. Civil War, as well as American gratitude for Swiss support, will be documented in the exhibit.

'Take Me Out to the Ball-Game':
Baseball in Song Exhibit Opens

The Library will mark the beginning of the 1991 baseball season with the opening of an exhibit on April 10 called "Take Me Out to the Ball-Game: A Celebration of Baseball in Song."

The show highlights the extensive collection of baseball sheet music held by the Library's Music Division.

The popularity of America's pastime over the decades is evident through the efforts of songwriters who, in their music, immortalized every aspect of our national game.

Most people are familiar with "Take Me Out to the Ball-Game," but how many have ever heard the likes of "The Red Sox Speed Boys" or know the words to "I Can't Get to First Base with You"?

This 60-item exhibit not only shows the nation's admiration for baseball heroes and their teams but also illustrates the game's impact on society, depicted in songs about baseball and romance, baseball and childhood, baseball and the two world wars and baseball as the national game.

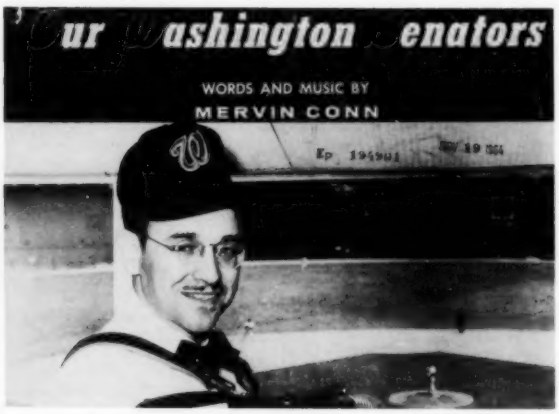
Most of the sheet music on display dates from the mid- to late 19th and early 20th centuries; included is one of the earliest baseball pre-Civil War music imprints, "The Baseball Polka," from 1858. Also featured is "The Red Stockings Schottisch," composed as a tribute to the Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869, baseball's first professional team.

In addition to published music, the autograph score of William Schuman's baseball opera "The Mighty Casey" will also be on display. Accompanying the exhibit will be a video, which shows vintage footage from baseball's history.

Curators for the exhibit are Music Division reference librarians Robin Sheets and Susan Clermont, both fans of the game. The idea for the exhibit arose when Ms. Sheets found the original 1908 edition of "Take Me Out to the Ball-Game" in the course of her work. At first, she and Ms. Clermont only looked for songs about their own favorite teams, the Chicago Cubs and the Boston Red Sox, but when a colleague discovered a bibliography of baseball sheet music, they expanded their search.

Because much of the material was uncataloged, their research took them to the records of the Copyright Office and eventually to the Library's remote storage facility in suburban Maryland. "The quantity and quality of the pieces we found convinced us to propose this exhibit," said Ms. Sheets. "Once we expressed the possibilities of showing off these examples of Americana, especially at such an appropriate time, the idea really took off. There are a lot of baseball fans at the Library."

The nation's capital is represented by "Our Washington Senators," a song composed in 1964 by Mervin Conn. Mr. Conn served as the Washington Senators' "music man" in the 1960s, providing entertainment for home games on his Cordovox electric accordion. Mr. Conn, still an active teacher and performer, will perform at the exhibit's opening, April 10 at 5 p.m.



"Take Me Out to the Ball-Game: A Celebration of Baseball in Song" will be on display through June at two locations: the central core, sixth floor, Madison Building, and in the foyer of the Music Division, room 113, Madison Building.

As an added tribute to the game and the exhibit, *Washington Post* columnist David S. Broder has written an essay to accompany the checklist, available at both exhibit sites. —*John Sullivan*

Read More About It

The Center for the Book suggests:

The Baseball Catalog, by Dan Schlossberg. Jonathan David Publishers, 1989.

Baseball: The People's Game, by Harold Seymour. Oxford University Press, 1990.

The Glory of Their Times: The Story of the Early Days of Baseball Told by the Men Who Played It, compiled by Lawrence Ritter. W. Morrow, 1984.

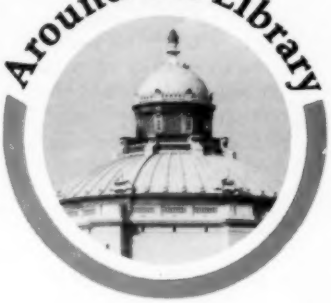
Season Ticket: A Baseball Companion, by Roger Angell. Houghton Mifflin, 1988.

Spring Training, by William Zinsser. Harper & Row, 1989.

Why Time Begins on Opening Day, by Thomas Boswell. Doubleday, 1984.

Josephus Nelson (left), a reference specialist in British history, General Reading Rooms, meets chairman of the British Library Michael Saunders Watson at a March 11 luncheon in the Librarian's Office. The British librarian came to LC with his library's chief executive for an orientation on such projects as American Memory and LC's efforts in book preservation. Mr. Watson also met with John Y. Cole (center), director of the Center for the Book and acting associate librarian for Cultural Affairs. *Photo by Reid Baker*

Around the Library



☐ LC Helps Welcome Pierre L'Enfant After 200 Years: The District of Columbia Bicentennial Commission and the Historical Society of Washington held a celebration at Georgetown Park shopping mall March 10 to mark the 200th anniversary of Major Pierre L'Enfant's arrival in Georgetown to help his friend George Washington plan the new capital city of the United States.

Anna Lee, on staff at the Library for less than a month as the new retail marketing manager, was there with two assistants to display and sell T-shirts, tote bags, scarves and maps, all of which are emblazoned with a reproduction of the famous L'Enfant Plan from the Library's collections.

The L'Enfant Plan gift items are all available from the Madison Sales Shop, which is promoting the Library's forthcoming major October exhibition about the design and development of the nation's capital, "City of Magnificent Distances."

☐ New Publication About LC's American Political Print Collections: *American Political Prints, 1766–1876: A Catalog of the Collections in the Library of Congress* is a major addition to the reference works about the Library's collections. Written by Bernard Reilly, specialist on political art in the Prints and Photographs Division, and published by G.K. Hall (Boston, Mass.), the almost 650-page hardbound book offers researchers a comprehensive guide to the Library's collections of historical political prints. The production of the volume was made possible in part through support provided by the Caroline and Erwin Swann Memorial Fund in the Library.

An unusual and particularly valuable aspect of the book is that every one of the 758 prints described by Reilly is accompanied by an illustration of the print along with the LC negative number. Although most of the prints were drawn from the Prints and Photographs Division, items from the Rare Book and Special Collections Division and the Music Division are included as well. All of the prints in the catalog are free of copyright restriction and may be ordered through LC's Photoduplication Service.

–Helen Dalrymple

LC Publishes Directory of Bookfairs And Festivals

Interested in organizing a bookfair? The whys, whats and hows are described by Florida writer Bernadine Clark in *Fanfare for Words*, a 108-page guide and directory just published by the Library of Congress. Sponsored by LC's Center for the Book, *Fanfare for Words* includes a month-by-month guide to 65 bookfairs throughout North America, among them the Key West Literary Seminar, the Oklahoma Cowboy Poetry Gathering, the Bumpershoot Bookfair (Seattle), the Buckeye Bookfair (Wooster, Ohio), the National African Heritage Book Expo (Chesapeake, Va.), and the National Storytelling Festival (Jonesborough, Tenn.).

In a 30-page introductory essay, Ms. Clark discusses the characteristics and purposes of bookfairs, their history and points to consider—location, timing, budget, programming—when planning such an event.

Ms. Clark concludes the essay by passing along this advice from bookfair organizers: "Take a deep breath and don't look back. Go for it. Keep a sense of humor. Get lots of rest. Do it for love of literature, but do it."

In his preface, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole calls bookfairs "one of the most effective ways we know of promoting reading and the idea that books make a difference—to individuals and to society."

Single copies of *Fanfare for Words: Bookfairs and Book Festivals in North America* are available for $6.95 plus $2 postage and handling from the Publishing Office, Box J, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540. The cost of postage and handling for multiple copies is $3.50.

CORRECTION

Peter Van Wingen is head of the Reference and Reader Services Section for the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Some participants in the National Coordinated Cataloging Operations fall training session at LC (see LC *Information Bulletin*, March 11, 1991): (from left, front row) Harold Chambers, Noelle Van Pulis, Wess Wessling, Sally Ensor, Don Burkett; (center row) David Nelson, Leela Lulla, Veronica Gillespie, Suzanne Liggett, Karen Calhoun, Irmgard Nolan; (back row) Oxana Horodecka, Les Vogel

Japanese Novelist Lectures at LC

Ayako Sono, distinguished novelist, writer and social observer, delivered this year's Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture at the Library on April 9.

The lecture, organized by the Mansfield Center for Pacific Affairs, was presented as part of the Japanese Embassy's "Japan Week-Spring 1991" activities.

The aim of the annual Mansfield American-Pacific Lecture, in which the center selects Japanese and American speakers to address the same subject in the other's capital, is to help leaders of the two countries better comprehend both the continuing process of change between and within their nations, and each other's perspectives.

The theme of this year's lecture series was "Democracy and Discontent: Questions Facing the Political Process of Japan and the United States."

MEETING

"Convergence and Globalization in the Information Marketplace: Implications for Standards Developers" was the theme of the annual meeting of the National Information Standards Organization (NISO) held Sept. 10, 1990, in New York. NISO is the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) affiliate that is responsible for standards needed by libraries, publishers and information services.

Where Libraries and the INTERNET Meet. Dr. Vinton G. Cerf, vice president of the Corporation for National Research Initiatives, was the first of two keynote speakers. In "Where Libraries and the Internet Meet," Mr. Cerf represented the Internet users' perspective on standards.

The Internet is an international network of networks that links workstations together through various networks, gateways and routers. Over 35 countries have Internet connections. The National Science Foundation (NSF) supports the high-speed backbone network for the United States. Regional networks connect to the backbone, and from these regional networks branch the private, commercial, and campus networks. Over 5,000 individual networks are

officially identified as part of the Internet, representing over 200,000 host computers.

After providing an overview of the Internet, Mr. Cerf described his vision of a digital library that would contain compound documents, data bases, programs, and imagery and sensor data, distributed throughout the network and available for retrieval and use by researchers having access to the network. To compensate for the complexity of the system, knowledge robots, or "knowbots," would be created to search for information as intelligent agents on behalf of the researcher. Knowbots would have the ability to interact with the contents of the digital library and make decisions to filter information that is retrieved.

In conclusion, Mr. Cerf listed some of the challenges facing developers and users of the Internet: intellectual property issues, standard access protocols, effective user interfaces, achieving critical mass of users and applications and experimentation before standardization. Mr. Cerf said he believes NISO can participate in the high-performance computing initiatives by working with the Internet research community on developing the information infrastructure.

A Publisher's Perspective. "Print products use the eye and the brain to compensate for lack of standards," said Karen Hunter, vice president and assistant to the chairman, Elsevier Science Publishers. But, she continued, "electronic media are not so forgiving." Ms. Hunter noted that publishers have generally not been a part of the information standards process. The process of standards development is too slow and too confusing for them, and conformity goes against the grain of most publishers. Publishers have managed to get away with the lack of conformance to standards because, as noted above, print products need little "formatting" to be viable in global markets. Publishers thus have yet to see much direct economic benefit from standards.

The possibilities for the electronic publishing of the future, however, include many challenges for the U.S. publisher: entrepreneurs spinning off vertical markets, universities publishing the results of their own research, more and larger global businesses and government support for publishers in other countries. Ms. Hunter said it is time for all groups, including NISO and the American Association of Publishers Committee on Electronic Information, to work together to develop a framework and timetable for standards development.

In response to questions about the role of the publisher vis-à-vis the Internet, Ms. Hunter said there will still be a need for peer review and that the formal process now handled by the publisher is important. Journal titles act as "brand names," certifying a level of quality of the information.

Trends and Strategies. NISO standards interrelate with standards developed by other ANSI affiliates in areas of data processing and communications. Thus the meeting attendees heard not only about the new NISO Technical Plan but also updates from the chairs of ANSI's Accredited Standards Committee (ASC) X3, Information Processing Systems and Committee X12, Business Data Interchange.

"To better target limited resources" is the primary reason for the development of NISO's Technical Plan, said Kathleen Bales, from the Research Libraries Group. With the plan completed, Ms. Bales, who chairs NISO's Standards Development Committee, looks toward improved coordination both within NISO and with other standards groups (such as X3 and X12) and improved timeliness in development of standards.

The NISO Technical Plan divides the standards program into six areas: preservation, information systems and services, telecommunications and networking, library equipment and supplies, indexing and abstracting, and electronic publishing. Some developments under these broad topics that need attention are preservation deacidification processes, CD-ROM technology, information retrieval in intersystem environments, system linkage for multiple applications, ergonomics, conformance testing, full text in electronic form and end-user concerns. The next step will be to decide where and how these needs can be met: through new or revised NISO standards or through standards and guidelines developed by other standards groups, such as X3, or other organizations such as the American Library Association.

Richard Gibson from AT&T, the chair of ANSI's ASC X3, focused on five challenges facing his committee. X3's area of standardization responsibility includes key tools used by libraries such as telecommunications, computer systems, computer languages and computer encoding. Mr. Gibson's first challenge was systems standardization for portability and distribution. This need has grown out of the Open Systems Interconnection concept, which is creating a promise of open multivendor system procurement.

Globalization of the standards process is the second challenge. Standards often cannot be only national, as that would inhibit international trade and competitiveness of U.S. corporate users. A major shift is taking place toward development first of international standards, which are then carried back to the national standards platform.

A stronger business emphasis is also going to be a challenge for the next decade. Standards will need to be supported in the larger context of the marketplace, with mechanisms for conformance checking, certification, etc. A fourth challenge will be coordination in a rapidly expanding standards infrastructure. More standards, more overlap of standard development models and more government mandate for standards use, both nationally and internationally, have overtaxed the existing standards process methods and monitoring and publishing mechanisms. A final challenge is the impact of change.

The third speaker in this part of the meeting, Kenneth T. Hutcheson from E.I. duPont de Nemours and Co., and chair of ANC X12, discussed Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standards. He defined EDI as "computer-to-computer exchange of business information using standard data formats." X12 exists to define the data formats to be used in business messaging, especially relating to ordering and order fulfillment activities.

Mr. Hutcheson cited important areas where X12 will focus attention in the next few years. The first is closer unification of X12 with six industry groups in the United States that set EDI standards in order to assist domestic users of the X12's standards. The second is coordination between the X12 standards and the international UN/EDIFACT standards. This coordination will need to be tightened to "one syntax, one set of directories, and maybe even one set of transactions." A third focus will be establishing X12 as a major leader in global EDI activities.

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